



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Northwest Florida Coast. Part I.

By CLARENCE B. MOORE. (Reprint from the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, vol. xi.) Philadelphia: 1901. Pp. 421-497, 2 maps, 121 figures.

This is the ninth publication of the quarto series of works by Mr Moore on the archeology of the Southern states. It is a valuable contribution to knowledge, and, on account of the liberal use of half-tone illustrations, presents an unusually attractive appearance. Mr Moore has conducted these explorations personally, and is himself defraying expenses of field-work and publication. Such are the character and extent of the work accomplished that he may well be accorded first place among archeological explorers within the area of the United States, if not, indeed, in all America. His field has been limited to a few of the Southern states, but his researches are so planned that the observations of one area properly connect with those of the adjoining areas, making the work a unit. It is to be hoped that these investigations will be continued to the westward along the Gulf coast until Mexico is reached and much needed light is thrown on the relations of the culture of the mound-builders of the great Mississippi valley region to that of the pyramid-temple builders of central Mexico.

This particular volume describes explorations at various points between Perdido bay on the west and the eastern end of Choctawhatchee bay on the east, a distance of 160 miles. Here the tidewater shores of the bays and inlets are dotted with ancient dwelling sites and mounds. The dwelling sites in some cases show considerable elevations, formed of kitchen refuse and of sand purposely accumulated, and contain implements of stone, shell, and bone, and fragmentary pottery, while the mounds are composed mainly of sand, and, in a majority of cases, were doubtless built for mortuary purposes. One large mound, subrectangular in outline and twelve feet in height, had a flat upper surface and a graded way leading to it, indicating that it had served as a village site. It had been used also as a burial-place.

It is fair to assume that the occupants of these sites belonged, in large part at least, to the Muskogean stock—perhaps to the Creek nation of historical times. Accounts furnished by Cabeça de Vaca, a prisoner for seven years among the tribes of the region, in the early half of the sixteenth century, indicate a sedentary or semisedentary people of no particular energy or accomplishments, living from hand to mouth, and often in dire need of the necessities of life.

Excavations in the various middens and mounds yielded numerous stone, shell, and bone implements of usual Southern types, and large

quantities of pottery. The latter product is characteristic of the region and differs decidedly from the ware of the Lower Mississippi section on the west, the upland country on the north, and the Florida peninsula on the east. Although it has points of close correspondence with the pottery of all these regions, it is decidedly inferior in form and decoration to the pottery of the west. Much of the midden ware appears to be closely related to the culinary pottery of the Appalachian area of Georgia and the Carolinas, being characterized by the peculiar check-stamp finish of the surface.

The illustrations display many of the better pieces to excellent advantage. These are nearly all from graves where, in many cases, they were inverted over human remains, especially over the skull, as if for protection. Only one instance was noted of the inhumation of the bones within a vessel placed upright, a method prevailing in the neighboring Appalachian region. The bones rarely showed marks of fire and were generally dissociated, the skull and a few of the larger bones only occurring in the graves. A striking feature of the mortuary pottery of this region is its mutilation. Nearly all the pieces have been perforated by breaking out the base or piercing it with a sharp implement; the idea, no doubt, was to destroy the mystic life with which the native imagination had imbued the vessel. It is noted also that the custom of modeling rude vessels for use as burial tokens, so common in peninsular Florida, was practised to some extent in this district.

Implements and other objects of iron, glass beads, and a Spanish coin (date between 1521 and 1550), were recovered from the graves and indicate clearly that inhumation and mound-building continued after the coming of the whites.

The pottery consists of vessels of a very wide range of form, though seldom of large size. The platters, especially the scalloped, six-pointed form, are peculiar to the region; the bowl is a leading form and is often handsomely decorated. Pots are not common, and bottles are rare. Effigy forms are met much less frequently than in the Mississippi valley, although it is not uncommon to find vessels of varied shapes embellished with animal features, such as the heads of birds, men, and reptiles in the round, while these and other features are modeled in lower relief or engraved on the body of the vessel. A careful study of the ceramic ware makes it clear that the potter considered the life idea essential to the vessel. The animal forms, while presented in some cases in a somewhat realistic manner, are found to occur in all degrees of modification until purely geometric combina-

tions of lines are reached, and it may readily be believed that all the decorations, howsoever completely conventionalized and elementary, were referred by the potter to some living prototype.

This valuable contribution is supplemented by a second paper on "Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Tombigbee River," pages 498-516, 1 map, 5 figures.

Researches vigorously prosecuted for six weeks in mounds along this river produced meager results in the way of artifacts. The practical absence of pottery is somewhat surprising, as this art was practised almost universally in the south. Bunch burial was common, the bones of numerous individuals having been deposited together without order.

W. H. HOLMES.

Premiers essais de sculpture de l'homme préhistorique. Par ISAË DHARVENT. Rouen: Imprimerie Julien Lecerf, 1902. 35 pp., 9 plates.

The subject of intentionally "retouched" flints and other stones from the *diluvium* has given rise in the last few years to a somewhat acrimonious discussion among archeologists and geologists, the literature of which is constantly increasing. The present well-illustrated pamphlet is a "notice and description of a collection of flints from the lower *diluvium* of northern France, intentionally retouched to make human and animal forms." The author, now a member of the Committee on Prehistoric Monuments in Pas-de-Calais, was led, in 1881, by chance reading of Boucher de Perthes' *Antiquités celtiques et antédiluvien*nes, to devote himself to the task of proving the existence of these "pierres-figures" or "pierres-images" of which that master had written. At the Pas-de-Calais Archeological Exposition of 1896, M. Dharvent exhibited a collection of seventy such flints from various localities in that department, which proved of considerable interest, but failed to convince the archeologists *vom Fach*. The question was brought up by M. Thieullen (the author of several papers in the French anthropological journals) at the Congress of 1900, but with little more success. In the case of M. Dharvent there has occurred no such deception on the part of laborers or assistants as is said to have discredited some of Boucher de Perthes' data, so the matter is one of "retouching" or not. The same question was raised at the Congress of 1866 by M. Chatel, who then failed to convince the scholars of the day. Of French archeologists, the following, among others, have refused to recognize the "retouched flints" of MM. Dharvent and Thieullen as anything more than *lusi naturæ*, simple accidents, effects due to cold, heat, frost, etc.: